trance upon the war.

fully to him.

But he has that right no longer.

United States are traitors. If Mr.

KITCHIN persists in his fight that ex-

He remains chairman of the Ways

the raising of revenue for the war.

He is still leader of the majority

while clinging to the sentiments he

night. If, after having made his pro-

test, he is willing to subordinate per-

sonal convictions to the will of the

nation and to give himself wholly

and singlemindedly to the chief work

Ambassador GERARD is the greatest

American authority upon the German

of German resources and German effi-

As yet the American people are only in the first stage of waking up.

The active spirits of the Emergency

hamper war preparations by Congress

hould be made to understand before

The Hon. WILLIAM JORL STONE'S ap-

peal to the people of Missouri to be good Americans would not be neces-

sary if he had practised what he now

It is good to hear that some of the

Wisconsin pacifists are rallying round

the flag and preparing to do their bit

in the war. The nine Wisconsin Representatives who voted against the

resolutions of Congress will live to re-

gret their action. The two men in the

loom bigger than the nine.

his duty and done it."

chaos has come again.

Mississippi,

sippiana."

EDITH WHARTON.

other

elegation who voted "aye" already

It was no more a sign of weaknes

for Miss RANKIN to weep, if she did,

to weep .- Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

There is no doubt that the Hon

JEANETTE HANKIN did Weep, which

KITCHIN has a romantic Christian

name, but he is too big for tears. It is

ungenerous of Mrs. Carr to drag him in

because his voice faltered when, to

quote the late JERRY RUSE, he "seen

A man who fails to rise or uncover

hen "The Star Spangled Banner" is

played is pretty sure to see a whole

firmament of stars and think that

A historic utterance by a sturdy

American who records the fact in

Congressional blography that his par-

ents were "both native born Missis-

We do not know whether Yale

Princeton or Harvard is doing more

for preparedness than any other

the good work go on. In our numer-

out-the country America has a reserve

for the making of officers which no

It is impossible for any Christian na-

The President's 5,000 word speech

ondensed to a sentence by a woman.

Dr. PRESELL, for many years head

of the Hampton Institute for the edu-

of the reports of German intrigue

loyalty to this country."

among this loyal people.

Who is the piper? I have heard

The blithe abandon of the bes

With her alluring call of hope.

When Spring is weaving tapestry

All patterned o'er with arbutus

Entranced we listen to the swell

And taught the bird to sing, for hark!

"Cectila."

A Canadian View.

From the Montreal Sign.
"Our retirement paralyses the Allies,"
glesfully assarts a German despatch. Not
quite paralyses; just a little short of
breath trying to catch up, perhaps.

MINNA INTING

And violets darkly blue

In ecetasy immortal trills

The rapturous refrain:

And marvel at such melody

From such a tiny throat

He etill repeats her name :

among colored men: "Certainly no

can be compared with negroes in their

ing thing has been that any one could

The pipes blow up, the pipes blow down Through all the streets of Vernal Town;

other country on earth can boast.

or Western college, but let

to be at war with Germany .---

it is too late that they are meditating

based upon universal service

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1917. seed at the Post Office at New York as

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THE EVENING SUN, Per Year......

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If our friends who favor us with manu-riels and illustrations for publication with have rejected articles returned they must all cases send stamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

The Battle of the Aviators.

Long will April 7 be remembered on the western front as the day when the aviators met in battle. Stuous things were done. Ten short years ago, when the aeroplane was still in the experimental stage, no one but an imaginative inventor would have believed that squadrons of light front of armies and meet in the shock other with guns mounted on their fabrics which appear so delicate from trench digger works harder than an the ground.

It may be said that the whole to photograph the enemy's works extending back for many miles, and also Every lima bean you grow is a to bombard aeroplane sheds, ammunition depots and railway junctions. Twenty-eight of the British machines never came back; most of them were shot down in combats with the alert German aviators, but General Hajo officially reports that fifteen enemy seroplanes were destroyed, and thirtyone others driven to the ground damaged if not completely wrecked, while ten balloons were shot down in flames.

As usual, the British and German estimates of losses in the air do not agree, but the reconnaissance and raid seem to have been a success beyond challenge. No less than 1,700 photographs of the country_behind enemy's outer lines were taken and eight tons of bombs were dropped by the raiders, who were well informed concerning points to be attacked. The negatives were develened and printed with no loss of time, and the British staff now has a clear idea of the German defences for miles back. Without this knowledge offensive operations would be futile, and there would be a reversion to the trench deadlock.

The lesson of this great battle of western front, can be cited as an typically fulfilled his monarchical authority. "Not one of the hun- obligations." dreds of aeroplanes which have been the front." They are too slow and and he knows that he runs a grave as easily as the British machines, many of which attain a speed of 135 miles an hour and rise under perfect

This report is not pleasing to country that originated the practicable flying machine, but the initlated know how far we have fallen behind in the development and use of the aeroplane. We must have the best machines for our troops, and aviators as skilful as any, or it will be farcical to send divisions to Europe. Aeroplanes are as necessary The army without modern means of reconnaissance is at the mercy of an enemy well equipped with them. It will be necessary to obtain the British and French war models, and then no time should be lost in turning out machines and training men to fly

control much faster than ours.

Joining the Garden Colors.

From the centres where tab is kent It be possible for shortage to do such personal following. The number of thing. At Rome David LUBIN has his friends is legion. Washington the Department of Agri. ness that Mr. Bayan would make the culture calls out to the people to plant most successful recruiting officer in the fact that of the 198 Democratic and not to waste. Dean DAVENPORT the country. The people would flock members of the House present exof the University of Illinois would to his meetings. When we speak of actly fifteen voted with the "leader" and men unfit for military service, meaning is not limited to the organiz- of potential effect upon the history of these to help the farmers whose hands ing of men to be soldiers. Universal the world. have gone to the machine shops. A training may or may not be decided Vermont correspondent of THE SUN on. What Mr. Bayan can do, perhaps is according to his lights a patriotic urges that a land legion be organized better than any other public man, is man. Sometimes those lights seem on a practically military basis; make to mobilize his fellow citizens in the peculiarly dim and flickering, as farming patriotic, he says.

The seed stores report that the cording to his capacity and possesman with the hoe is rushing to the sions. He should preach the gospel of assured the people of his district that colors of the catalogue. One of the unselfish patriotism. largest of these establishments is alrendy out of seed potatoes. The peoblushes neglected on its shelf. Evi-

cinity of New York are in carnest. We applaud them, for they are engaged on one of the finest tasks of either war or peace; and we humbly urge upon them the importance of spring sounds the assault upon the far above the age limit. He held the ideceived his party associates concernsun inoculates the weeds with hell-

the neck of the gardener. Every man with ground can plant something and cultivate it in the joy- himself to intensive training for six ous vernal weeks, but he is a hero months or a year. War is scientific The nation has expressed itself. The who sticks to the wheel hoe in the to-day. It would be the worst possible dog days when the flivver purrs at the door and the bass are notoriously biting in cool ponds. He is a hero who refuses to content himself with the cultivation of a little plot of lettuce, pens and those other fleeting as much on the platform. To rully his foods that grace the summer table. The growing season is only four mouths; the eating season is twelve. The gardening grasshopper eats the tomato warm from the vine and rejoices. The ant eats one also, but cans three more, besides taking a lot of the winter roots, erstwhile de-

spised, for storage. A head of blanched lettuce is an artistic triumph, but thirty cans of string beans on the cellar shelf is an economic victory. Sweet is the slender scallion in May, but hooray for a bushel

of onions in February! It is a good thing for everybody sure of some reward, whether it be in pocket, in health or the acquisition of patience. It is the only gambling game where a return of twenty for one may be had on an even money shot. Pushing a wheel hoe for an hour is as good as eighteen holes at alrabips, flying at speeds exceeding golf and there are no club dues to 100 miles an hour, would scout in the pay. Weeding beets is as good as the setting up drill at Plattsburg. Mapof battle, disabling or destroying each plug a rotation of crops requires skill enthusiast with a spading fork.

. It's a good game, If you have available force of British aviators in ground that is fit for growing things the Somme sector advanced on Satur- and your country has no greater call day under orders from General Haid on your time, get into the effort to make the land surrender something tribution to the world's needs.

The Emperor's Reply.

In an official way it was not necessary for the Imperial German Government to take notice of the war resolution adopted by the Ameri can Congress. Silence in Berlin for several days was a confession of the charge made that Germany in sink ing American ships without warning in the "barred sone" had been wag ing war upon the United States. A declaration of hostilities by the Imperial Government would now be su perfluous, an empty formality. There may yet be a characteristic entry on the record, but foolish would be the assumption that the Germans intend to let us do all the fighting because word has come from Berlin that no official reply will be made to the President's address and the proceedings of Congress.

As a matter of fact the Kaluer has already taken notice of President Wilson's history making address The instructions to Chancellor von BETHMANN-HOLLWEG to draw up a the aeroplanes must not be lost upon in operation after the war will bear he enjoys as the beneficiary of the our War Department. Aviation is a no other construction. A sop has Democratic party. The power that been thrown to the Social De which we are backward to a shock- Not without significance is Win ing degree. It is doubtful if we HELM's intimation that through the have any machines that would have reforms to be instituted he expects been allowed to join the British at- to remain "thereby on the road tacking squadron. On this point where my grandfather, the founder RUTH LAW, who made the record of the empire, as King of Prussia breaking flight from Chicago to New with military organization and as York and who is just back from the German Emperor with social reform,

The present Emperor is not so sure eent from this country to England of the acquiescence and complacency and France is in use," she says, "at of his subjects as he affects to feel cannot be handled and manœuvred risk in postponing reform until after the war, as Nicholas of Russia did under advice of the bureaucracy.

Enlisting Mr. Bryan for the War.

Mr. BRYAN, who is more than 57 years of age and looks it, has asked the President in a telegram from Tallahassee to enroll him "as a private" whenever he may be needed Mr. Bayan adds: "Assign me to any work that I can do until called to the colors." Far be it from THE SUN to make light of any offer of service in the war now upon us, whether it come to an army as guns and ammunition. from ardent youth or a veteran pacifist. Mr. BRYAN is welcome

When such a volunteer hits the trail it is legitimate, in fact a duty, to capitalize his influence for the advancement of the worldwide cause to which the United States is now devoting its resources. The President Bayan to work, as he requests with upmistakable earnestness, Mr. Bayan is now, as he has been for more than on the food supply of the nations twenty years, the most eloquent man word comes that shortage looms, if in the country. He has a very large

unded the warning for months. In We say it with the utmost serious West for service in the war, each ac-

There is work to be done at the rear as well as at the front, in the ple are three deep at the vegetable factory, in the mine and on the farm, seed counter, while the rose bush as well as in the trenches. What a preparedness as designed only for the theme Mr. Baran would have! He benefit of the Northeastern States

worth a division in the field. We shall bear heaviest upon that sec think that it is Mr. Wilson's duty to tion. ask him to be a rallying force.

Obviously Mr. Bayan could not be said in the war session justifies the a private with the colors. That is savagery of the attacks upon him. being in earnest not only now, when only a figure of speech. Besides, he is Except for the ugly fact that he had willing earth, but later when the July rank of Colonel of volunteers at Camp | ing his intentions until after he had Cuba Libre, Florida, in 1898, and the been elected leader, he was wholly ish vigor and at the same time broils Government could now accept him for within his rights. He had then an war only as an officer. But, like the | inalienable right to oppose our enenlisted men, he would have to submit use to make of Mr. Bayan. In the who to-day are not earnestly, sacri-Spanish war he chafed at his inactivity. He can hardly want another experience of that sort. Colonel Bayan would be serving with the colors just plicit and ugly word will apply truthcountrymen for war should be his contribution as a patriot.

Improvements Must Go On.

It is gratifying to learn from the party in the House and entrusted chairman of the Public Service Commission. Mr. STRAUS, that the war instead of delaying subway work will rather advance it through the adjustment of labor difficulties that threatened. Chairman STRAUS holds out the pleasant prospect that the Seventh avenue tube, from the Battery to Times Square, and the Lexington avenue tube, from Grand Central station to The Bronx, will be in operwho can to go into gardening. He is ation within six months. This will mean the doubling of subway facilities in Manhattan : a line for the East Side as well as the West. The congestion on the longest, most important rapid transit route will be re-

> The war should impose no delay, no scrimping on really important public works like the subway. We are in for economy, for stoppage of waste, but not for cutting out necessary expenditures. Money spent on needed labor is not hoarded, but returns almost entirely to circulation. The great nations at war have continued to make necessary internal improvemente when men are available. Some times they have appeared to create employment to take up the slack in certain industries. This will not be cessary here, it is likely; but America must not let her civic developmen stop in any vital quarter. Econom; means the abandonment of extravagance, not the discharge of men and the hiding of money.

Mr. Kitchin's Position.

The pacifists who are planning to attack conscription and other military egislation in Congress are asking th fifty members who voted against the war resolutions to send their names to Mr. KITCHIN for enrolment in this fight. It is incredible that Mr. KITCHIN should be cognizant of this effort to use him as a rallying point for near treason.

CLAUDE KITCHIN Is merely one man. the Representative in Congress of a North Carolina district of which it has been said the chief products are peanuts and Kitchins; a single unit in the enormous mass of humanity which goes to make up the American nation. He possesses more influence than most men, although we believe his influence to-day is 90 per cent. less than it was a few days ago. But scheme of political reforms to be put that influence, whatever it may be, gave to KITCHIN his position of influ

ence can, if it will, take it away. In the vote on the resolutions of war against Germany Kitchin spoke and voted against the Democratic President, against the Democratic majority in the Senate, and against the overwhelming majority of the Democrats in the House, of whom he is supposed to be the leader. He is in pen opposition to his party in every branch of the Government.

The position is no new one to Mr KITCHIN. Since he first succeeded to the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee on the election of Mr. UNDERWOOD to the Senate he has opposed his party and the President nore often than he has supported either. He has been emphatically a leader who has not led. Many of his revolts have, indeed, been highly creditable to his intelligence if not to his cation of negroes and Indians, says sense of party loyalty. He fought the President's shipping bill, the child labor bill, both the great bills of 1916 for preparedness in the army and navy, and the Panama tolls bill. All were approved by the party of be found credulous enough to believe which he is the titular leader, and all in the spreading of German intrigue were enacted into law.

One month ago Mr. KITCHIN voted for the "armed neutrality bill." That gave rise to the reasonable inference that he would be in accord with the President's larger and more far reach-She bide you dance across the hills With crocuses and dasfodils And join the robin revelry. ing policy when added German agions made more vigorous defenshould lose no time in putting Mr. sive action necessary. It is wholly incredible that the Democratic caucus held on the eve of this most his-For hope it is that seems to ettr.
The wild, persuasive heart of her toric session of Congress would have For elected Mr. KITCHIN Its leader in the House had it suspected him of an- Across the dawn, across the dark tagonism to the President and to the You hear her piping. Hark, oh, hark! dominant convictions of his party. Pipes loveller than April blows How thoroughly he failed of carrying his party with him is shown by have an auxiliary farm army of boys Mr. Bayan as a recruiting officer our in that after midnight session so full

> Mr. Kitchin is an honest man. He when in 1915 he declared talk about preparedness to be "tommyrot," and our navy was second only to Great Britain's. Nor does his patriotism present a 'thoroughly unsectiona character when he describes naval

A CITIZENS ARMY.

Why the Volunteer System Would Be Ineffective and Unfair.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There sems to be much confusion of thought n regard to what really is the deme ratic plan for national defence. We are onstantly told that the "volunteer sysem" is that plan; in spite of its disastrous failure in England, where it ogether, the most eager, the most en thusiastically patriotic men of the naion. They should of course have been distributed among the millions who later gage of battle is thrown down. All either as officers or as individual mainficingly, wholly on the side of the

tagion.
The volunteer system in America ent moment, the draining of our West from St. Louis to Duluth of those young men who do not consider Germany and Means Committee, charged with or, Germany at all, but only and altoprinciples as a free nation. Clearly the well organised German American ele ment would remain behind, reputedly with responsibility for directing and infilions strong in Turn Vereins and defending the conduct of the war by their opinions, and control the situation. Would this seem fair or safe?

that party. Mr. KITCHIN is too wise a man not to know that these duties he cannot successfully discharge will reach fairly the whole population expressed in the House Wednesday great crowd of foreign born or poorly Americanised be left without the who some experience of patriotic discipline? Why should a magnificent organization like Squadron A go to the front as unit when its members could be of so much greater use distributed through before the nation to-day-winning had less training and are less likely this war-well and good. If not, only his resignation should stand between serving their country? him and dismissal from his party

Apart, then, from the relative experi ence of England and France, cannot all-Americans clearly see that universal service, offering equal opportunities and placing equal burdens, is the only demomilitary autocracy. When he says that "the United States must not go into this conflict halfheartedly, for it will be a long and serious struggle," he speaks from an intimate knowledge cratic method; and that adding the "compulsory" makes it perfectly clear that a democracy cannot tolerate shirkers? This is not "militarism," but, like universal compulsory education, a guarantee of freedom.

W. N. GUTHRIB. NEW YORK, April T.

SHALL THE CLAM SWIM? Further Testimony That Milk Is Indispensable for Chowder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ne York's ignorance concerning clam chowter is appalling. Tomatoes! Carrots! Celery! And builing the clams! Shades f the Pilgrim Fathers!

Worse than that, New York cooks don't even know what a clam is. They use quahaugs instead, those hard shelled bivalves which, in their seedling stage. are succulent as little necks, and, in their second stage, delicious as cherry stones, but are, after that, fit only to be chopped up and used in quahaug ple a la Cape Cod. But the quahaug is only a cousin to the real clam, the thir shelled, long necked mole of the muddy

And there is only one way to make clam chowder, the directions for which

are as follows: Put the pot on the fire, and, chouping ubes, fry it, adding three onlone either together, add the juice of a quart of clams, and then-what will positively stagger New York cooks-a quart of milk. Milk is the base of clam chowder odd as it may seem to your metropolita

Into this put three potatoes, sliced and let the whole fragrant mass cook till the potatoes are soft. Then put in he clams.

These must not be huge things: get small clams, which are younger and ten derer. And only let them get thoroughly warmed through. Don't botl them, as it toughens them. Remember this.

Then season with pepper and sait and melt in a hunk of butter the size of an egg, and then, when you serve this perfect concection, drop into each soup plate couple of Boston crackers, split, and there you are. But tomatoes, carrots, celery! Not for those who know what PAUL WEST. chowder is! NEW YORK, April 7.

PRAISE FOR MR. WILSON. Republican Testimony That He Has Fully Risen to the Occasion.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! The he Teddy Roosevelt-Henry Cabot Lodge school of politics, and one who formerly regarded the President as "seriously wanting" in the sagacity, virility and patriotic sensibility required of a lass American statesman, wishes to say that Mr. Wilson's masterly, aye, abso lutely truthful and logically sound address before Congress has wrought a hange in the impression of the man After all, he may prove to have been "the right man, in the right place, at he right time"!

At all events our President by reason f his matchlessly fine presentation of facts and his patriotic appeal is entitled to the confidence and esteem of every genuine American citizen, what-ever his blood may be. P. K. P. WOODHAVEN, April 7.

DRY MAINE.

But Never Bone Dry if the Legislators Can Help It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Under the heading "Maine Will Not Go Dry" THE SUN publishes a despatch saying that a bill making Maine "bone dry" has State Legislature by a vote of 100 to 31. This is another proof of the hypocrisy and insincerity of the prohibition advo rates, who profess a desire to prevent the use of liquor but are willing that thirsty souls should get a supply of heir favorite beverages from wet

Maine has had nominal prohibition for nore than sixty years. Yet it refuses to adopt real prohibition, for fear, as stated by a professional "dry" advocate, that would make the prohibitory law unpopular. NEW YORK, April 7.

Truthful Tale of Ah Tuck and His Snake

From the San Francisco Chronicle, pet garden snake last night saved Ab burned to death in his home at 785 Se enty-seventh street. Ah Tuck was awakcross the face. He found his home in

thought him whip hit me." said Ah to-day at the Emergency Hospital, where he is being treated for severe burns. "I

COLOR ON THE FILM.

Why Attempts to Solve the Problem Have Hitherto Falled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir! In recent issue of THE SUN Mr. The Bedding suggested the impossibility of satisfactory photography in natural colalways incomplete, perfunctory and impictures in colors than to photographs. That the motion picture in colors, as it has been developed, is far from perfect is generally admitted.

The pioneer form of motion photography in colors failed, primarily because it required a special projecting machine which continually got out of order, and only an unusually well trained operator on the screen and then a green picture. To deceive the eye by comi letures the speed had to be excessive. Any side motion in the picture cause termed "fringing." The general effect its numerous defects it was discarded A newer form of cinema color photos

which has recently been shows in this city is perhaps more perfect as regards color combinations because plors are projected on the screen with such speed that they combine, and there s less fringing : but the eye, being literally hit by these four colors one after the other, is affected in its sensitive nerves.

must be a gradual development from still photography and not a separate invention. If Mr. Bedding will inspect autochrones (transparent pictures on glass), taken by the starch process, he will find the color combinations most pleasing and a very satisfactory repro-This process canduction of nature. not, however, be used for motion photogcannot be duplicated ad lib.

A number of inventors are endeavor ing to perfect a process by means of which the pictures will be mechanically colored on the film so that they may be projected from the ordinary machine filters. The problem has been solved orrect registrations-for two superim posed pictures are necessary-and a by which the silver, which is somewhat opaque, may be rendered transparent. When these problems are solved we shall have motion pictures in the natural colors that will combine without fringing and will be less tiring to the eyes than the black and white pictures now in vogue. These pictures will give the added charm of color to the subject and open up new possibili ties for artistic development

DOUGLAS ROLTAT. NEW YORK, April 7.

SUBMARINE MENACE. of an Old Sallor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ger man submarine warfare is an ever inreasing menace to the shipping not only of the Allies but also to that of the United States. The U-boats of the new 1,000 ton type are stronger, larger and faster than those of any other na-They are the finished the cleverest German naval architects, mlanced so perfectly as instantly dive or rise to the surface, with perfect deck gunfire equipment, and having ample room for fuel, water, stores and torpedoes for many weeks cruise. The Al-

one with the enemy. eem to me that there is but one way to meet this alarming situation. It is, as I once previously stated, to try cope with the U-boat menace at the

Let the Allies send in a fleet of mine layers and submarines as close to the nouth of the Elbe and Weser and other German harbors as brave and prudent the undersea craft as they come out and fight them to a finish. The submarine can be best attacked by boats of a simtiar type. With their periscopes the Ucan detect all surface floating craft at a considerable distance without revealing themselves. The knowledge that British and French, and perhaps ater American, submarines were cruis ing about would have a deterrent effect on the German commanders. They would be in nervous dread all the time, while now apparently they have little to fear either from the cockleshells dubbed "submarine chasers" or even from the deck guns of steamships, for the U-boats are practising the art of firing torpedoes while wholly submerged. Repeated reports of torpedoing from an unseen source are received.

The task of ridding the seas of these marine wolves" is so hard and the imperative necessity so great that the most lesperate chances should be taken to neet and destroy them as they emerge rom their home ports. OLD SAILOR. NEW YORK, April 7.

NO EMBALMED BEEF.

The Death Penalty Proposed for Dishonest Purveyors to Army and Navy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I WAS glad to read Commissioner Hartigan's statement in which he said in part We want no more embalmed beef scan dals. Only one penalty should be meted out to those responsible for a repetition of these scandals in connection with furnishing supplies for the army and navy, and that penalty is death." I have met many young men who served in the Spanish-American war and who are permanent physical wrecks

would never again volunteer for military service even if they could pass the medical examination As recently as the Texas border af fair the same tactics were employe by purveyors of canned salmon, the packing cases being marked "Canned in 1904." Such unscrupulous scoundrels would not attempt to sell their poisonous fith to the retail grocers, but think

good enough for our soldiers who offer

their lives and services to their country so that they (the packers) may purchase priceless "old masters," Gobelin tapestries and Chinese porcelains. Unless the Government guarantees to take direct charge of the army and navy food supplies under the most exacting tests by competent judges, recruiting in

ooth services may be slow indeed. NEW YORK, April 7. A. V. R. ination Preferred to Fair Fighting

To THE EDITOR OF THE STN-Sir: nany's U-boat warfare seems to have over Ah looked or forgotten one small matter. Ger-ere many built up a powerful battle fleet with "I the one object of contesting the supremacy

THE STATUS OF GERMAN SUBJECTS. RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Their Personal and Property Rights.

inder the Constitution to declare war | jects to remain and continue their vo. Article I., section 8), and that body having so acted, the laws of war become effective, and the civil laws, so far as in conflict, are displaced. The war powers of the Government, which, under the Constitution, are not now come into full force by wrtue of

the Constitution itself. By the ancient law of nations the ight was asserted to selse all enemy roperty and to confiscate all 1 Gallison, 562: 7 Moore, section 1155). Blackstone said: "Alien enamies have no rights and no privileges during war, unless by the King's special favor." The early Roman serted the lawfulness of treating all subjects of the belligerents as enemies, including women and children, and even of putting all to death.

war, when the British evacuated Philadelphia Congress decided that the public property left by the British should belong to the United States and that private property belonging o British subjects should belong to he State of Pennsylvania (1 Dallas, 69.) The latter was upon the theory, as expressed by Judge Chase, in Ware s. Hylton (1796) (3 Dallas, 199), that British subjects adhering to the Britsh Government during the war came personally answerable for the conduct of that Government of which they remained a part; and their prop-erty, wherever found, became liable

We know too that John Marshall of Virginia before his elevation to the Federal Supreme bench sought to sustain before that tribunal the Virginia act of sequestration and confisca tion, which provided that a Virginia lebtor might extinguish a debt due British creditor by paying the amount into the State Treasury, Mr. Marshall did not prevail in this contention, and it is an interesting fact that upon this the only occasion upon which Mr. Marshall appeared before the United States Supreme Court tice he was unsuccessful The more modern as it is the more

enlightened view is that the private property of an "alien enemy." usceptible of use in war, is not subject to confiscation. Such private property as is needed in the course of military operations may of course be taken, but at the end of the war compensation should be made for its ise. Debts, therefore, due between the citizens or subjects of belligerents are not extinguished by war, though the remedy upon them may be susnot permitted recourse to the courts (1 Dall., 69; 91 U. S., 7). Furthermore. it has sometimes been held that the interest on debts between beiligerents

ceases and that the statute of limits

tions is suspended during war.

has a nation attempted to repudiate a national debt even though its securities are held by citteens or sul jects of an enemy country. The act of the King of Prussia in 1752 in stopping the payment of interest due English creditors on the Silesian loan not more by reason of its solitariness than by reason of the unanimity with which publicists have disapproved it"

(7 Moore, section 1115). Precedent is not, however, wholly uniform for the treatment of resident In 1684 in the wat that broke out between France and Spain the King of Spain endeavored repeated wrongs and injuries. diots can reach. Then lie in wait for France in his bigs of the subjects of that the attempt proved abortive. mainly because of the refusal of Spanish agents or factors to violate their to make no war upon the manie of trusts or betray their French prin- Mexico nor upon any form of free govcipals or correspondents. In 1755 ernment they may choose to saled British subjects were expelled from France, and in 1803 Napoleon declared is precisely now the attitude of British subjects between the ages of United States toward Germany, The eighteen and sixty years resident in point should be emphasized that over France to be prisoners of war. Dur- German subject who has his ! ing the Crimean war Russian subjects the United States or is sojon were permitted to remain in England here may be made to feel n and France. In 1870 French subjects safe in his person and property remained in Germany, though Germans in France were at first detained. but that he will be treated with Later those residing in Paris or the tesy, consideration and even Department of the Seine were, on the ity if our hospitality is in no re ground of national defence as well as abused. It is only where such

n consideration for their personal is shown that repression as desafety, required either to leave the as it is prompt should follow country or retire to one of the departments below the Loire. In 1877 Bus-

MOTHERS AND MOTHERS. A Contrast Provoked by "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. From hose days when our Revolutionary mothers demanded patriotism from their sons; when they themselves held meet-Colonial Assemblies to act and to act fanning the flames of patriotism, it is far cry to some snivelling mothers of to-

Of course a mother doesn't raise her son to be a soldier; neither does she raise him to be a failure in life, a tramp, a convict. a traitor: but if she is a mother, if she has transmitted anything to her son worth receiving or worth reverencing her for, she has raised him to be a true man, to do throughout life his duty, his whole duty and nothing but his duty JAQUES BUSARE

RALEIGH, N. C., April 7.

Typical Anti-American "Fact." TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir:

reet orator says that Senator Lodge all kinds of a dodger because he failed to respond in the war of the Rebellion. Pondering this, the interested observer finds that Senator Lodge would not have been more than twelve years of age at the time. How's this for an argument?

NEW YORK, April 7.

Climate Not Changed by Current, Berkeley correspondence Los Augeles Times. Scientific investigation has once more issolved a popular belief. The Japan current, to which has been attributed the calubrious climate of California, has nothing to do with it, according to the findings of George F. McEwen of the Scripps Institution of Biological Research. The great depths of the sea at points

comparatively close to the shore and the he is being treated for severe burns. "I the one object of contesting the supremacy comparatively close to the shore and the wake up. Fire all round. Snake him of the sea. She risked that feet in only consequent cold water are responsible for the cool summers, according to Ah, the snake when it discovered the fire crawled on the bed, then, has she to keep her feet safe in her discovered the fire crawled on the bed, then, has she to keep her feet safe in her harded fact that the Japan current has coiled itself around his arm, and, using its tall as a whip, struck bim is the face until he awakened.

Towards, April 7.

Towards, April 7.

Towards, Comparatively close to the shore and the consequent cold water are responsible for the cool summers, according to McEwen, but the warm winters are not due to the heralded fact that the Japan current has coiled itself as a whip, struck bim is the face until he awakened. changed its course, because at no time does this current some close enough to effect the climate.

Congress having the exclusive power) sia permitted resident Turkish subcations, and in 1904 Japanese subjects sojourning in Russia were allowed to remain and continue their peaceable

Irrespective of the treaty of 1799 be. ween the United States and Prussia, cuffirmed by the treaty of May 1 828, it is certain that President ten on will wish to set a conspicuous example of conciliation toward and conideration for peaceable and law abid ing German subjects resident United States. This is also true the course which this country shall take in respect of private propersituated here. It is quite likely, i deed, that the German merchant ships

reasonable compensation at the end, the war, though they may be placed under guard to prevent their destruction or put to such use as we can probable that the President has now no power to order the condemnation of these ships unless they become some manner instruments of war as That is to say, a declaration of loes not itself authorize the confisca tion of enemy property within the territory of the United States either

now in our ports will be deemed pr

courts, (8 Cranch, 128; 9 Blatch! 456). Article XXIII. of the Protreaty of 1799, revived by Article XII. of the treaty of May 1, 1829 above referred to, provides that United States the merchants of cit) country residing in the other shall allowed to remain nine months to lect their debts and settle their s fairs, and that they may then depart with their effects. Passing, for the moment, the fact that the Secretar of State has declared this treaty be no longer obligatory upon the merous violations of its other ter by Germany, it may not be doubted that German subjects resident here.

quietly and decently and obey the laws, will be allowed to continue the various pursuits without interference They will not, however, as already pointed out, be allowed to resort our courts to collect debts due fro our citizens, such remedies being sus pended during the continuance of the war. Executory contracts between citizens of the United States and su considered. It is true that many con racts between enemies have been er forced in the courts after the termin tion of war, but there is also a thority for declaring such contract void from the beginning. Many of older decisions in particular invelsi

so long as they conduct themselves

wever, that a German subject not now or hereafter be sued by courts, nor that, if sued, he would e permitted fully and completel efend his rights. The President has proclaimed that our quarrel is not with the German potic rulers of that unfortunate as ion. This is not a new distinction

against all commercial intercourse

tween enemies. It does not follo

July 4, 1846, Secretary of State Marcy sent to General Zachary Taylor proclamation in Spanish, addressed the Mexican people, to be skned b Taylor and circulated in Mexico. It this .proclamation it was among other things: come to obtain indemnity for the past

According to President Wilson this

to overthrow the tyrants who

destroyed your liberty; but we con

ARCHIBALD TL. WATER New York, April 7.

MRS. WHARTON'S STORY No One Reading It Can Belleve German Civilization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. entering the breakfast room this ing I found my two daughter-"Read that," said my elder el I had read Mrs. Wharton's store can tolerate much) was sho I had supposed the Germani civilized people, but this NEW YORK, April 7. KIT CLASSE

The Colonel Might Prefer His Inches To the Entrop of The Strasgou think, what I think, what think is if Colonel Received to charge of the navy in Mr. Dan

STAMFORD, Conn., April 7. TRADE BRIEFS

Directors of a new South Att. 45 cantile company are planning a this country to make arrange in buying goods for use in the co-Agricultural implem mills, hardware and other pro-

New Brunswick's smelt mit 1916-17 season were about not-ing to 926,598 pounds valued Prices averaged slightly over pound.

Japanese petroleum has re into general use in south a suit of the high freight rates oil, which formerly supplied Shanghai suffered from this winter, while in China fuel was cheap and v

condition was due to the or rivers, which make the float barges impossible. Peruvian expositive want this country for raising which may be seen at the H

Madrid, Spein, offers an ket for American glazed ke leathers. German counter. liminated

Safety ratur blades are are facture in the Birmingtons

dently the garden plotters in the vi- would be more eloquent than ever and and plans a system of taxation that